



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

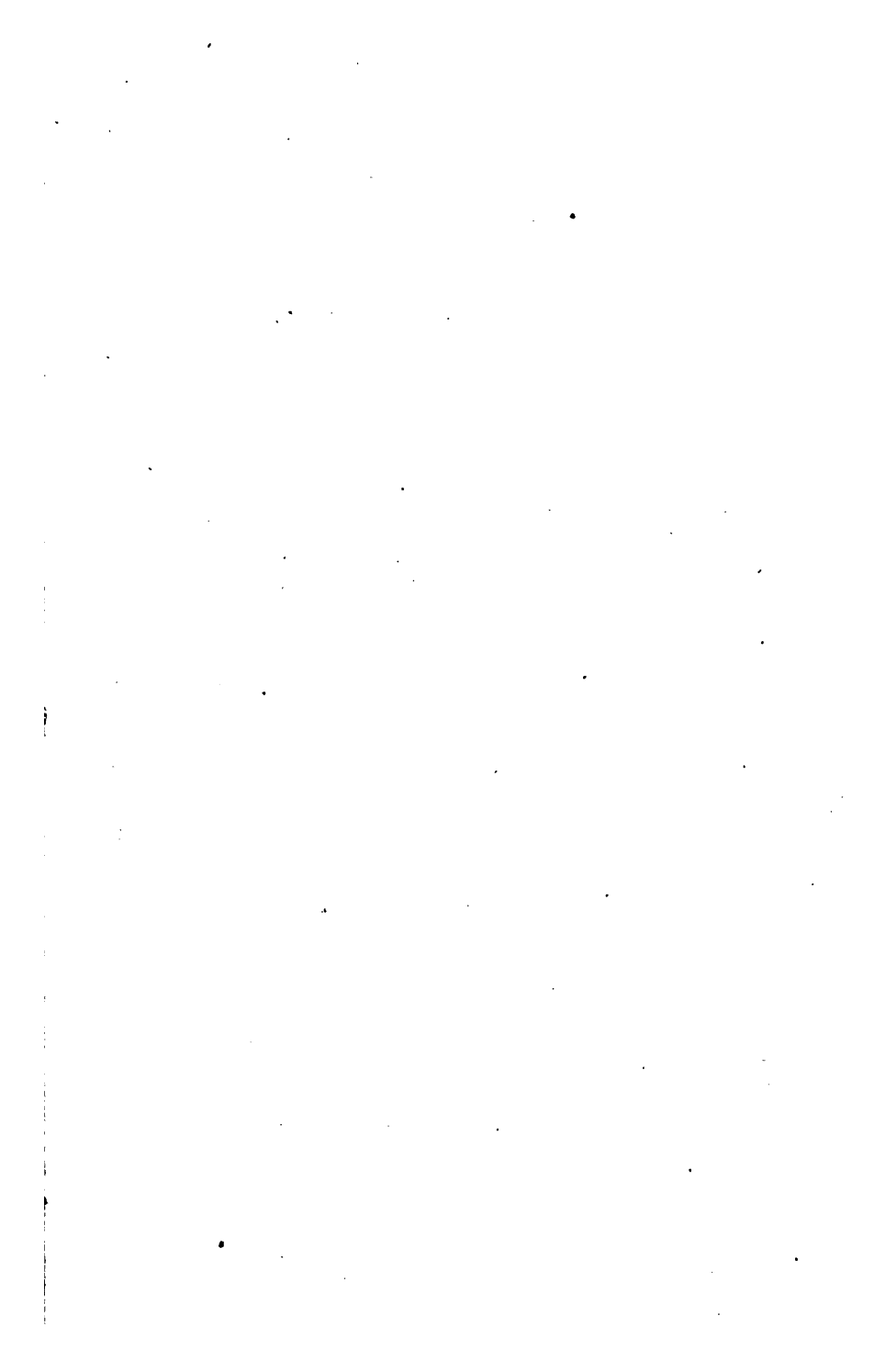
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

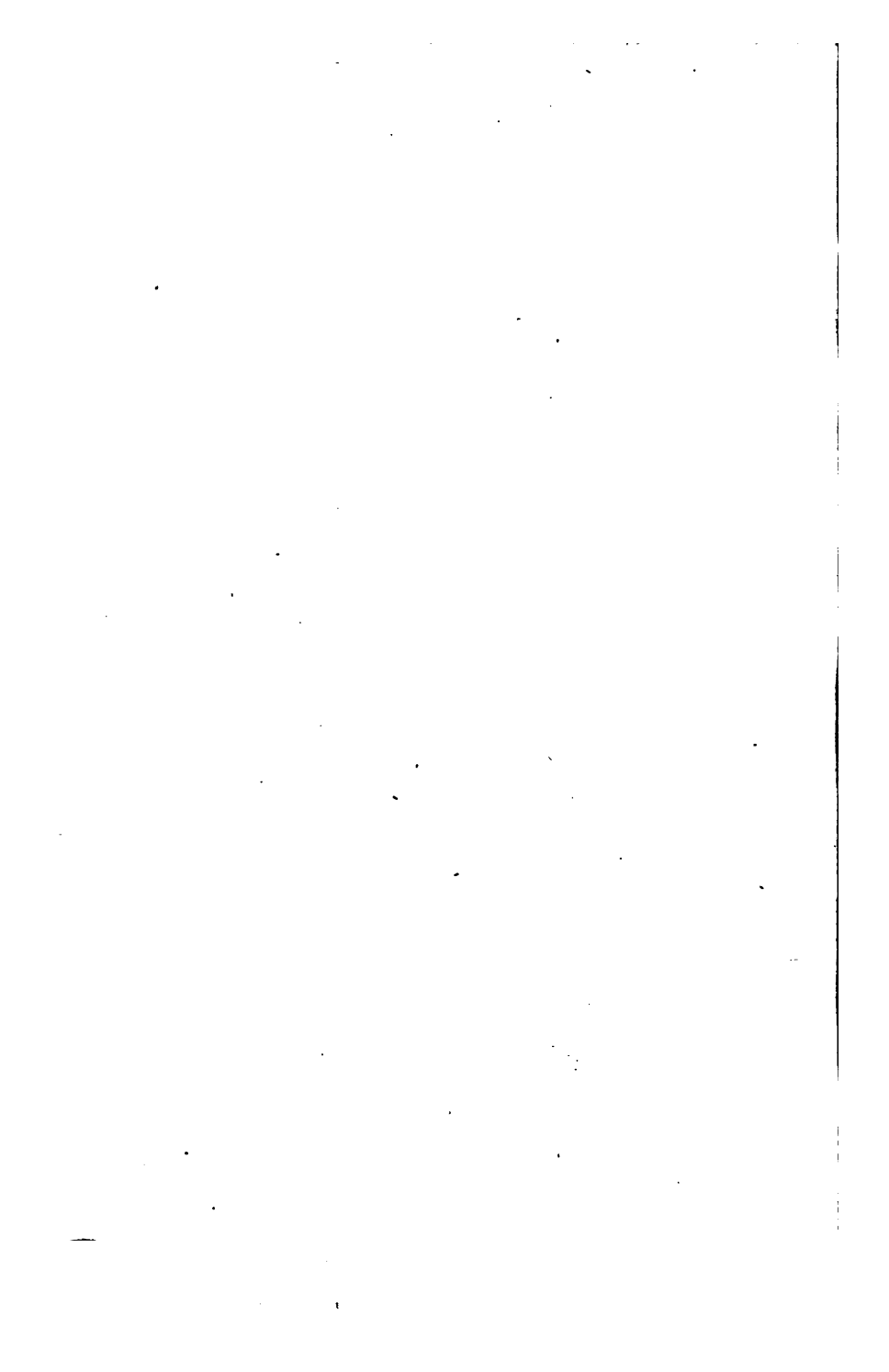
4514022.25

**HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY**



**TRANSFERRED
FROM THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**



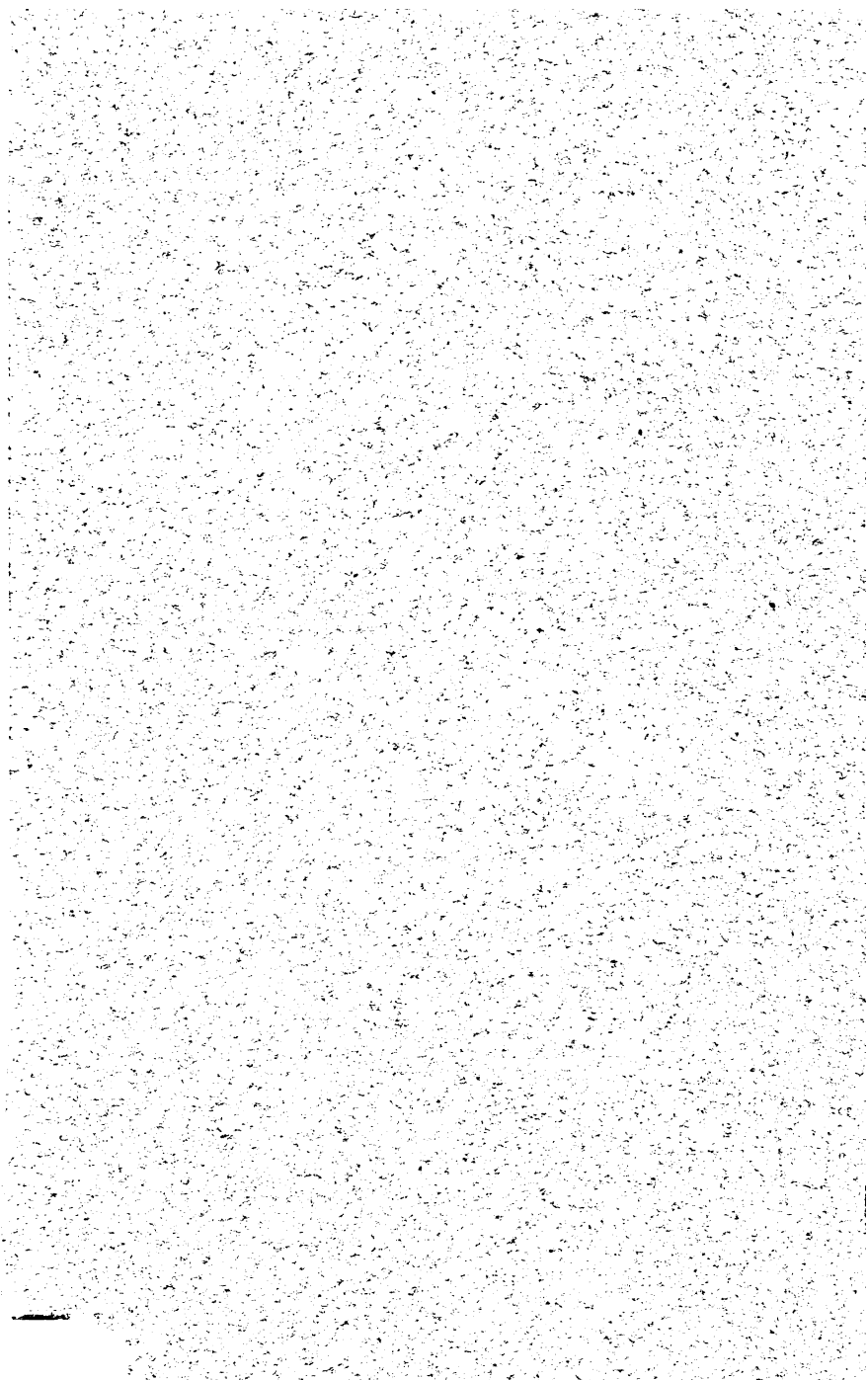


Dup

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
WITH THE
AMENDMENTS THERETO



PROVIDENCE, R. I.
1919



CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
WITH THE
AMENDMENTS THERETO



PROVIDENCE, R. I.
1919

✓ US 14022.25

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
RECEIVED THROUGH THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION ✓

OCT 9 1924

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

Declaration of Rights.

SECTION

1. Right of the people to make and alter their constitution.
2. Object of government.—How laws should be made and burdens distributed.
3. Religious freedom secured.
4. Slavery prohibited.
5. Laws should provide remedies.—Justice should be free, complete, prompt.
6. Rights of search and seizure regulated.
7. Provisions concerning criminal proceedings.
8. Bail, fines and punishments.
9. Bail and *habeas corpus*.
10. Rights of the accused in criminal proceedings.
11. Debtors entitled to relief.
12. No *ex post facto* law, etc., to be passed.
13. No man to criminate himself.
14. Presumption of innocence.—Accused to be secured without severity.

SECTION

15. Trial by jury.
16. Private property secured.
17. Rights of fishery.
18. Military subordinate.—Martial law.
19. Of quartering soldiers.
20. Liberty of press secured.—Truth as a defence to libels.
21. Right of people to assemble and to petition.
22. Right to bear arms.
23. Rule of construction.

ARTICLE II.

Electors.

SECTION

1. Of electors owning real estate.
2. Of electors qualified to vote on adoption of constitution.—Registered voters—qualified by dollar tax—military duty.—Who to vote for city council in Providence, to impose a tax, etc.
3. Of assessment and payment of registry tax.

SECTION

4. Who shall not gain residence, or be permitted to vote.
5. Residents on land ceded, etc., not electors.
6. Power of general assembly over elections.

ARTICLE III.

Powers Distributed.
Three departments.

ARTICLE IV.

Legislative Power.

SECTION

1. Constitution supreme law.
2. Two houses.—General assembly.—Style of laws.
3. Sessions of general assembly.
4. Members not to take fees, etc.
5. Members exempt from arrest, etc.
6. Powers of each house.—Organisation.
7. Powers to make rules, etc.
8. Of the journal, and yeas and nays.
9. Of adjournments.
10. Of powers not prohibited.
11. Pay of members.
12. Lotteries prohibited.
13. Debts not to be incurred.
14. Private or local appropriations.
15. Of valuations of property and assessments.
16. Officers may be continued until successors qualified.
17. Bills to create corporations to be continued, except, etc.
18. Of election of senators in congress.

ARTICLE V.

House of Representatives.

SECTION

1. House, how constituted.—Ratio of representation.

SECTION

2. May elect its officers, etc.

ARTICLE VI.

Senate.

SECTION

1. How constituted.
2. Governor to preside.—When to vote in grand committee.
3. May elect presiding officer in case of vacancy, etc.
4. Secretary and other officers.

ARTICLE VII.

Executive.

SECTION

1. Of the governor and lieutenant-governor.—How elected.
2. Duty of governor.
3. He shall command military and naval forces, except, etc.
4. He may grant reprieves, etc.
5. He may fill vacancies.
6. He may adjourn assembly, in case, etc.
7. He may convene assembly, when, etc.
8. Commissions, how signed, etc.
9. Lieutenant-governor, when to act as governor.
10. Vacancies, how filled.
11. Compensation of governor, etc.
12. Duties of general officers.

ARTICLE VIII.

Elections.

SECTION

1. Governor and general officers, when elected.
2. General officers and members of assembly, how voted for.
3. Same subject.—How votes to be sealed up, transmitted and counted.
4. Lists of voters to be kept.
[Obsolete.]

SECTION

5. Ballots for members of assembly, how counted.—Adjournment of elections, when.
6. Of voting in the city of Providence.
7. If governor or lieutenant-governor not elected by people, grand committee to elect, how.
8. In case general officers not elected by people, how vacancies shall be filled.
9. Vacancies in assembly, how filled.
10. Majority required to elect.

ARTICLE IX.

Qualifications for Office.

SECTION

1. Qualified electors only eligible.
2. Conviction of bribery a disqualification.
3. Oath of general officers.
4. Officers, how engaged.
5. How oath to be administered to governor, etc.
6. Holding office under United States, or other government, a disqualification for certain offices, except, etc.

ARTICLE X.

Judiciary.

SECTION

1. One supreme court.—Inferior courts, how established.
2. Jurisdiction of courts.—Chancery powers.
3. Judges of supreme court to instruct jury.—To give opinions, etc.
4. Of election and tenure of office of judges of supreme court.
5. Vacancies, how filled.
6. Compensation of judges.
7. Justices of the peace and wardens, how elected.—Their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XI.

Impeachments.

SECTION

1. Impeachments, how ordered.
2. Impeachments, how tried.
3. What officers liable to impeachment.—Effect of conviction.

ARTICLE XII.

Education.

SECTION

1. Duty of general assembly to promote schools, etc.
2. The permanent school fund.
3. Donations for support of schools.
4. Powers of general assembly under this article.

ARTICLE XIII.

Amendments.

SECTION

1. Amendments, how proposed—how voted upon—how adopted.

ARTICLE XIV.

Adoption of the Constitution.

SECTION

1. Constitution, when to go into operation.—Its effect on existing laws, charters, etc.
2. Former debts, etc., adopted.
3. Jurisdiction of supreme court.
4. Exemptions of New Shoreham and Jamestown from military duty, continued.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Lists of voters for general officers no longer required to be kept, etc.

ARTICLE II.

The pardoning power, how exercised.

ARTICLE III.

Sessions of the general assembly.

ARTICLE IV.

Electors absent from the state in the military service of the United States, allowed to vote.

ARTICLE V.

Manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage prohibited.

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage granted to foreign-born soldiers and sailors.

ARTICLE VII.

Suffrage granted to foreign-born citizens.

ARTICLE VIII.

Article V, Prohibitory Amendment, repealed.

ARTICLE IX.

General assembly may provide for creation and control of corporations by general law; certain exceptions.

ARTICLE X.

Plurality instead of majority vote necessary for election of candidates at all state elections.

ARTICLE XI.

Session of general assembly to be held at Providence on first Tuesday in January, annually, etc.

ARTICLE XII.

Powers and duties of supreme and inferior courts.

ARTICLE XIII.

House, how constituted; ratio of representation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Lieutenant-governor to preside in senate.

ARTICLE XV.

Power of veto may be exercised by governor.

ARTICLE XVI.

General State election to be held biennially.

ARTICLE XVII.

More land and property than is needed for actual construction may be taken in fee by the state or any city or town.

WE, the people of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and to transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this constitution of government.

ARTICLE I.

Declaration of Certain Constitutional Rights and Principles.

In order effectually to secure the religious and political freedom established by our venerated ancestors, and to preserve the same for our posterity, we do declare that the essential and unquestionable rights and principles hereinafter mentioned shall be established, maintained, and preserved, and shall be of paramount obligation in all legislative, judicial, and executive proceedings.

SECTION 1. In the words of the Father of his Country, we declare that "the basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government; but that the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

SEC. 2. All free governments are instituted for the protection, safety and happiness of the people. All laws, therefore, should be made for the good of the whole; and the burdens of the state ought to be fairly distributed among its citizens.

4 R. I. 230, 445. 11 R. I. 321. 13 R. I. 50. 15 R. I. 403, 466. 18 R. I. 16, 417, 776. 19 R. I. 271, 613, 704. 21 R. I. 576. 22 R. I. 182. 26 R. I. 168. 27 R. I. 285. 30 R. I. 37. 33 R. I. 223. 34 R. I. 192, 195. 38 R. I. 487, 489.

SEC. 3. Whereas Almighty God hath created the mind free; and all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burdens, or by civil incapacitations, tend to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness; and whereas a principal object of our venerable ancestors, in their migration to this country and their settlement of this state, was, as they expressed it, to hold forth a lively experiment, that a flourishing civil state may stand and be best maintained with full liberty in religious concerns: We, therefore, declare that no man shall be compelled to frequent or to support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever, except in fulfillment of his own voluntary contract; nor enforced, restrained, molested, or burdened in his body or goods; nor disqualified from holding any office; nor otherwise suffer on account of his religious belief; and that every man shall be free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and to profess and by argument to maintain his opinion in matters of religion; and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect his civil capacity.

20 R. I. 636, 644, 645.

SEC. 4. Slavery shall not be permitted in this state.

38 R. I. 470, 481, 483.

SEC. 5. Every person within this state ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He

ought to obtain right and justice freely and without purchase, completely and without denial; promptly and without delay; conformably to the laws.

4 R. I. 485. 8 R. I. 50. 11 R. I. 147. 12 R. I. 244. 13 R. I. 363. 21 R. I. 326. 30 R. I. 36, 38.

SEC. 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, papers and possessions, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but on complaint in writing, upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing as nearly as may be, the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

16 R. I. 60, 542. 29 R. I. 432, 433. 32 R. I. 68, 223, 470.

SEC. 7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or of such offences as are cognizable by a justice of the peace; or in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. No person shall, after an acquittal, be tried for the same offence.

10 R. I. 494. 15 R. I. 529. 19 R. I. 468. 27 R. I. 71, 324. 38 R. I. 461.

SEC. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted; and all punishments ought to be proportioned to the offence.

1 R. I. 360. 12 R. I. 137. 21 R. I. 14. 22 R. I. 175.

SEC. 9. All persons imprisoned ought to be bailed by sufficient surety, unless for offences punishable by death or by imprisonment for life, when the proof of guilt is evident or the presumption great. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety shall require it; nor ever without the authority of the general assembly.

SEC. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory proc-

ess for obtaining them in his favor, to have the assistance of counsel in his defence, and shall be at liberty to speak for himself; nor shall he be deprived of life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

5 R. I. 185, 497. 12 R. I. 127, 513, 522. 13 R. I. 211, 330, 528, 666. 15 R. I. 395, 543, 608. 16 R. I. 191, 398. 18 R. I. 16. 20 R. I. 218, 236, 503. 22 R. I. 79, 543. 23 R. I. 290, 357. 24 R. I. 621. 27 R. I. 255. 29 R. I. 246, 432, 434, 521. 30 R. I. 38, 380, 383, 415, 416, 417. 31 R. I. 7, 19, 101, 130, 301, 302, 304. 32 R. I. 64, 417, 459, 461, 470. 33 R. I. 215, 546. 34 R. I. 3. 36 R. I. 507.

SEC. 11. The person of a debtor, when there is not strong presumption of fraud, ought not to be continued in prison, after he shall have delivered up his property for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

21 R. I. 583.

SEC. 12. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed.

5 R. I. 185, 408. 8 R. I. 55. 11 R. I. 333. 13 R. I. 621. 34 R. I. 3. 38 R. I. 101, 104, 105, 115.

SEC. 13. No man in a court of common law shall be compelled to give evidence criminating himself.

SEC. 14. Every man being presumed innocent, until he is pronounced guilty by the law, no act of severity which is not necessary to secure an accused person shall be permitted.

13 R. I. 211, 330. 14 R. I. 100. 32 R. I. 461, 470. 36 R. I. 507, 519, 553, 556.

SEC. 15. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

6 R. I. 144. 11 R. I. 103, 182. 12 R. I. 256, 537. 15 R. I. 466. 16 R. I. 198. 19 R. I. 334. 20 R. I. 228, 713. 21 R. I. 312, 502, 583. 22 R. I. 384, 544. 23 R. I. 290. 27 R. I. 322. 29 R. I. 432, 434. 31 R. I. 249. 32 R. I. 477. 34 R. I. 192, 197. 36 R. I. 519, 553, 555. 36 R. I. 556.

SEC. 16. Private property shall not be taken for public uses, without just compensation.

4 R. I. 230. 12 R. I. 513. 13 R. I. 621. 14 R. I. 57. 18 R. I. 16. 20 R. I. 16, 178, 485. 22 R. I. 455. 33 R. I. 543. 34 R. I. 192, 198. 35 R. I. 241. 36 R. I. 207, 213, 219, 223. 38 R. I. 101, 104, 107, 115.

SEC. 17. The people shall continue to enjoy and freely exercise all the rights of fishery, and the privileges of the shore, to which they have been heretofore entitled under the charter and usages of this state. But no new right is intended to be granted, nor any existing right impaired, by this declaration.

2 R. I. 561. 3 R. I. 138. 12 R. I. 385. 16 R. I. 337. 19 R. I. 613. 31 R. I. 265, 266, 301, 303, 313, 317, 319, 321, 326, 33 R. I. 215, 223.

SEC. 18. The military shall be held in strict subordination to the civil authority. And the law martial shall be used and exercised in such cases only as occasion shall necessarily require.

SEC. 19. No soldier shall be quartered in any house, in time of peace, without the consent of the owner; nor, in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 20. The liberty of the press being essential to the security of freedom in a state, any person may publish his sentiments on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, unless published from malicious motives, shall be sufficient defence to the person charged.

1 R. I. 263. 33 R. I. 282.

SEC. 21. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances, or for other purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

SEC. 22. The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

SEC. 23. The enumeration of the foregoing rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

22 R. I. 201. 27 R. I. 285.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Qualifications of Electors.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who has had his residence and home in this state for one year, and in the town or city in which he may claim a right to vote, six months next preceding the time of vot-

ing, and who is really and truly possessed in his own right of real estate in such town or city of the value of one hundred and thirty-four dollars over and above all incumbrances, or which shall rent for seven dollars per annum over and above any rent reserved or the interest of any incumbrances thereon, being an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, for the life of any person, or an estate in reversion or remainder, which qualifies no other person to vote, the conveyance of which estate, if by deed, shall have been recorded at least ninety days, shall thereafter have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers and on all questions in all legal town or ward meetings so long as he continues so qualified. And if any person hereinbefore described shall own any such estate within this state out of the town or city in which he resides, he shall have a right to vote in the election of all general officers and members of the general assembly in the town or city in which he shall have had his residence and home for the term of six months next preceding the election, upon producing a certificate from the clerk of the town or city in which his estate lies, bearing date within ten days of the time of his voting, setting forth that such person has a sufficient estate therein to qualify him as a voter; and that the deed, if any, has been recorded ninety days.

3 R. I. 299. 12 R. I. 586. 13 R. I. 729. 14 R. I. 171. 16 R. I. 542. 19 R. I. 337, 615. 21 R. I. 580. 30 R. I. 341. 31 R. I. 400. 33 R. I. 223, 239.

SEC. 2. Every male native citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who has had his residence and home in this state two years, and in the town or city in which he may offer to vote, six months next preceding the time of voting, whose name is registered pursuant to the act calling the convention to frame this constitution, or shall be registered in the office of the clerk of such town or city at least seven days before the time he shall offer to vote, and before the last day of December in the present year; and who has paid or shall pay a tax or taxes assessed upon his estate within this state, and within a year of the time of voting, to the amount of one dollar, or who shall voluntarily pay, at least seven days before the time he shall offer to vote, and before said last day of December, to the clerk or treasurer of the town or city where he resides, the sum of one dollar, or such sum as with his other taxes shall amount to one

dollar, for the support of public schools therein, and shall make proof of the same, by the certificate of the clerk, treasurer, or collector of any town or city where such payment is made; or who, being so registered, has been enrolled in any military company in this state, and done military service or duty therein, within the present year, pursuant to law, and shall (until other proof is required by law) prove by the certificate of the officer legally commanding the regiment, or chartered, or legally authorized volunteer company in which he may have served or done duty, that he has been equipped and done duty according to law, or by the certificate of the commissioners upon military claims, that he has performed military service, shall have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers, and on all questions in all legally organized town or ward meetings, until the end of the first year after the adoption of this constitution, or until the end of the year eighteen hundred and forty-three.

From and after that time, every such citizen who has had the residence herein required, and whose name shall be registered in the town where he resides, on or before the last day of December, the year next preceding the time of his voting, and who shall show by legal proof, that he has for and within the year next preceding the time he shall offer to vote, paid a tax or taxes, assessed against him in any town or city in this state, to the amount of one dollar, or that he has been enrolled in a military company in this state, been equipped and done duty therein according to law, and at least for one day during such year, shall have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers, and on all questions, in all legally organized town or ward meetings: *Provided*, that no person shall at any time be allowed to vote in the election of the city council of the city of Providence, or upon any proposition to impose a tax, or for the expenditure of money in any town or city, unless he shall within the year next preceding have paid a tax assessed upon his property therein, valued at least at one hundred and thirty-four dollars.

13 R. I. 737. 14 R. I. 171, 645, 655. 37 R. I. 257.
See amendments, Article VII.

SEC. 3. The assessors of each town or city, shall annually assess upon every person whose name shall be registered a tax

of one dollar, or such sum as with his other taxes shall amount to one dollar, which registry tax shall be paid into the treasury of such town or city, and be applied to the support of public schools therein; but no compulsory process shall issue for the collection of any registry tax: *Provided*, that the registry tax of every person who has performed military duty according to the provisions of the preceding section, shall be remitted for the year he shall perform such duty; and the registry tax assessed upon any mariner, for any year while he is at sea, shall, upon his application, be remitted; and no person shall be allowed to vote whose registry tax for either of the two years next preceding the time of voting is not paid or remitted as herein provided.

14 R. I. 171.

See amendments, Article VII.

SEC. 4. No person in the military, naval, marine, or any other service of the United States shall be considered as having the required residence by reason of being employed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval station in this state: and no pauper, lunatic, person non compos mentis, person under guardianship, or member of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, shall be permitted to be registered or to vote. Nor shall any person convicted of bribery, or of any crime deemed infamous at common law, be permitted to exercise that privilege, until he be expressly restored thereto by act of the general assembly.

4 R. I. 583.

SEC. 5. Persons residing on lands ceded by this state to the United States shall not be entitled to exercise the privilege of electors.

SEC. 6. The general assembly shall have full power to provide for a registry of voters, to prescribe the manner of conducting the elections, the form of certificates, the nature of the evidence to be required in case of a dispute as to the right of any person to vote, and generally to enact all laws necessary to carry this article into effect, and to prevent abuse, corruption and fraud in voting.

13 R. I. 729. 16 R. I. 761.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Distribution of Powers.

The powers of the government shall be distributed into three departments: the legislative, executive and judicial.

3 R. I. 299. 4 R. I. 324. 30 R. I. 33, 37. 38 R. I. 487.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Legislative Power.

SECTION 1. This constitution shall be the supreme law of the state, and any law inconsistent therewith shall be void. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this constitution into effect.

4 R. I. 324. 14 R. I. 57. 38 R. I. 487.

SEC. 2. The legislative power, under this constitution, shall be vested in two houses, the one to be called the senate, the other the house of representatives; and both together the general assembly. The concurrence of the two houses shall be necessary to the enactment of laws. The style of their laws shall be, *It is enacted by the general assembly as follows:*

8 R. I. 33, 299. 4 R. I. 324. 30 R. I. 33, 380, 385, 414, 415, 416. 31 R. I. 98, 114, 266, 34 R. I. 192, 199. 38 R. I. 487.

SEC. 3. There shall be two sessions of the general assembly holden annually: one at Newport, on the first Tuesday of May, for the purposes of election and other business; the other on the last Monday of October, which last session shall be holden at South Kingstown once in two years, and the intermediate years alternately at Bristol and East Greenwich; and an adjournment from the October session shall be holden annually at Providence.

See amendments, Article III. 23 R. I. 641. 33 R. I. 106.

SEC. 4. No member of the general assembly shall take any fee, or be of counsel, in any case pending before either house of the general assembly, under penalty of forfeiting his seat, upon proof thereof to the satisfaction of the house of which he is a member.

SEC. 5. The person of every member of the general assembly shall be exempt from arrest, and his estate from attachment in any civil action, during the session of the general assembly, and two days before the commencement and two days after the termination thereof, and all process served contrary hereto shall be void. For any speech in debate in either house, no member shall be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 6. Each house shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its members; and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties, as may be prescribed by such house or by law. The organization of the two houses may be regulated by law, subject to the limitations contained in this constitution.

25 R. I. 520. 29 R. I. 237.

SEC. 7. Each house may determine its rules of proceeding, punish contempts, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

SEC. 8. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings. The yeas and nays of the members of either house shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 9. Neither house shall, during a session, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

18 R. I. 824. 35 R. I. 169.

SEC. 10. The general assembly shall continue to exercise the powers they have heretofore exercised, unless prohibited in this constitution.

3 R. I. 299. 4 R. I. 324. 14 R. I. 100. 16 R. I. 409. 22 R. I. 201. 27 R. I. 285, 433.

SEC. 11. The senators and representatives shall receive the sum of one dollar for every day of attendance, and eight cents per mile for travelling expenses in going to and returning from the general assembly. The assembly shall regulate the com-

pensation of the governor and all other officers, subject to the limitations contained in this constitution.

Annulled by Article XI of Amendments.

SEC. 12. All lotteries shall hereafter be prohibited in this state, except those already authorized by the general assembly.

SEC. 13. The general assembly shall have no power, hereafter, without the express consent of the people, to incur state debts to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars, except in time of war, or in case of insurrection or invasion; nor shall they in any case, without such consent, pledge the faith of the state for the payment of the obligations of others. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that may be deposited with this state by the government of the United States.

19 R. I. 393. 20 R. I. 706. 30 R. I. 415, 416. 31 R. I. 99, 123. 33 R. I. 223.

SEC. 14. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the general assembly shall be required to every bill appropriating the public money or property for local or private purposes.

SEC. 15. The general assembly shall, from time to time, provide for making new valuations of property, for the assessment of taxes, in such manner as they may deem best. A new estimate of such property shall be taken before the first direct state tax, after the adoption of this constitution, shall be assessed.

SEC. 16. The general assembly may provide by law for the continuance in office of any officers of annual election or appointment, until other persons are qualified to take their places.

SEC. 17. Hereafter, when any bill shall be presented to either house of the general assembly, to create a corporation for any other than for religious, literary, or charitable purposes, or for a military or fire company, it shall be continued until another election of members of the general assembly shall have taken place, and such public notice of the pendency thereof shall be given as may be required by law.

14 R. I. 452. 16 R. I. 424. 20 R. I. 485.
See amendments, Article IX.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the two houses, upon the request of either, to join in grand committee for the purpose of

electing senators in congress, at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by law for said elections.

ARTICLE V.

Of the House of Representatives.

SECTION 1. ~~The house of representatives shall never exceed seventy-two members, and shall be constituted on the basis of population, always allowing one representative for a fraction exceeding half the ratio; but each town or city shall always be entitled to at least one member; and no town or city shall have more than one-sixth of the whole number of members to which the house is hereby limited. The present ratio shall be one representative to every fifteen hundred and thirty inhabitants, and the general assembly may, after any new census taken by the authority of the United States or of this state, re-apportion the representation by altering the ratio; but no town or city shall be divided into districts for the choice of representatives.~~ *see arts*

Obsolete, see amendments, Article XIII.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall have authority to elect its speaker, clerks, and other officers. The senior member from the town of Newport, if any be present, shall preside in the organization of the house.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Senate.

SECTION 1. The senate shall consist of the lieutenant-governor and of one senator from each town or city in the state.

SEC. 2. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall preside in the senate and in grand committee. The presiding officer of the senate and grand committee shall have a right to vote in case of equal division, but not otherwise.

Obsolete, see amendments, Article XIV.

SEC. 3. If, by reason of death, resignation, absence, or other cause, there be no governor or lieutenant-governor present, to preside in the senate, the senate shall elect one of their own mem-

bers to preside during such absence or vacancy; and until such election is made by the senate, the secretary of state shall preside.

Obsolete, see amendments, Article XIV.

SEC. 4. The secretary of state shall, by virtue of his office, be secretary of the senate, unless otherwise provided by law, and the senate may elect such other officers as they may deem necessary.

See amendments, Article XIV.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Executive Power.

SECTION 1. The chief executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor, who, together with a lieutenant-governor, shall be annually elected by the people.

4 R. I. 324.

SEC. 2. The governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

19 R. I. 729.

SEC. 3. He shall be captain-general and commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 4. He shall have power to grant reprieves after conviction, in all cases except those of impeachment, until the end of the next session of the general assembly.

SEC. 5. He may fill vacancies in office not otherwise provided for by this constitution or by law, until the same shall be filled by the general assembly, or by the people.

SEC. 6. In case of disagreement between the two houses of the general assembly, respecting the time or place of adjournment, certified to him by either, he may adjourn them to such time and place as he shall think proper: *Provided*, that the time of adjournment shall not be extended beyond the day of the next stated session.

18 R. I. 824.

SEC. 7. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at any town or city in this state, at any time

not provided for by law; and in case of danger from the prevalence of epidemic or contagious disease, in the place in which the general assembly are by law to meet, or to which they may have been adjourned, or for other urgent reasons, he may by proclamation convene said assembly at any other place within this state.

23 R. I. 644.

SEC. 8. All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; shall be sealed with the state seal, signed by the governor, and attested by the secretary.

SEC. 9. In case of vacancy in the office of governor or of his inability to serve, impeachment, or absence from the state, the lieutenant-governor shall fill the office of governor, and exercise the powers and authority appertaining thereto, until a governor is qualified to act, or until the office is filled at the next annual election.

SEC. 10. If the office of governor and lieutenant-governor be both vacant, by reason of death, resignation, impeachment, absence, or otherwise, the person entitled to preside over the senate for the time being shall in like manner fill the office of governor during such absence or vacancy.

SEC. 11. The compensation of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall be established by law, and shall not be diminished during the term for which they are elected.

SEC. 12. The duties and powers of the secretary, attorney-general, and general treasurer, shall be the same under this constitution as are now established, or as from time to time may be prescribed by law.

22 R. I. 497.

ARTICLE VIII. .

Of Elections.

Annulled by Article XI of amendments.

SECTION 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, representatives, secretary of state, attorney-general and general treasurer, shall be elected at the town, city, or ward meetings, to

be holden on the first Wednesday of April, annually; and shall severally hold their offices for one year, from the first Tuesday of May next succeeding, and until others are legally chosen, and duly qualified to fill their places. If elected or qualified after the said first Tuesday of May, they shall hold their offices for the remainder of the political year and until their successors are qualified to act.

18 R. I. 276.

SEC. 2. The voting for governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, attorney-general, general treasurer and representative to congress, shall be by ballot; senators and representatives to the general assembly, and town or city officers, shall be chosen by ballot, on demand of any seven persons entitled to vote for the same; and in all cases where an election is made by ballot or paper vote, the manner of balloting shall be the same as is now required in voting for general officers, until otherwise prescribed by law.

15 R. I. 617. 16 R. I. 766.

SEC. 3. The names of the persons voted for as governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, attorney-general and general treasurer shall be placed upon one ticket; and all votes for these officers shall, in open town or ward meetings, be sealed up by the moderators and town clerks and by the wardens and ward clerks, who shall certify the same and deliver or send them to the secretary of state; whose duty it shall be securely to keep and deliver the same to the grand committee, after the organization of the two houses at the annual May session; and it shall be the duty of the two houses at said session, after their organization, upon the request of either house, to join in grand committee for the purpose of counting and declaring said votes, and of electing other officers.

16 R. I. 766.

SEC. 4. The town and ward clerks shall also keep a correct list or register of all persons voting for general officers, and shall transmit a copy thereof to the general assembly, on or before the first day of said May session.

See amendments, Article I.

SEC. 5. The ballots for senators and representatives in the several towns shall, in each case, after the polls are declared to be closed, be counted by the moderator, who shall announce the result, and the clerk shall give certificates to the persons elected. If, in any case, there be no election, the polls may be reopened, and the like proceedings shall be had until an election shall take place: *Provided, however*, that an adjournment or adjournments of the election may be made to a time not exceeding seven days from the first meeting.

16 R. I. 761. 18 R. I. 276. 25 R. I. 521.

SEC. 6. In the city of Providence, the polls for senator and representatives shall be kept open during the whole time of voting for the day, and the votes in the several wards shall be sealed up at the close of the meeting by the wardens and ward clerks in open ward meeting, and afterwards delivered to the city clerk. The mayor and aldermen shall proceed to count said votes within two days from the day of election; and if no election of senator and representatives, or if an election of only a portion of the representatives shall have taken place, the mayor and aldermen shall order a new election, to be held not more than ten days from the day of the first election, and so on until the election shall be completed. Certificates of election shall be furnished by the city clerk to the persons chosen.

29 R. I. 237.

SEC. 7. If no person shall have a majority of votes for governor, it shall be the duty of the grand committee to elect one by ballot from the two persons having the highest number of votes for the office except when such a result is produced by rejecting the entire vote of any town, city, or ward, for informality or illegality, in which case a new election by the electors throughout the state shall be ordered; and in case no person shall have a majority of votes for lieutenant-governor, it shall be the duty of the grand committee to elect one by ballot from the two persons having the highest number of votes for the office.

SEC. 8. In case an election of the secretary of state, attorney-general, or general treasurer, should fail to be made by the electors at the annual election, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled

by the general assembly in grand committee, from the two candidates for such office having the greatest number of the votes of the electors. Or, in case of a vacancy in either of said offices from other causes, between the sessions of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint some person to fill the same until a successor elected by the general assembly is qualified to act; and in such case, and also in all other cases of vacancies not otherwise provided for, the general assembly may fill the same in any manner they may deem proper.

SEC. 9. Vacancies from any cause in the senate or house of representatives may be filled by a new election.

18 R. I. 276.

SEC. 10. In all elections held by the people under this constitution, a majority of all the electors voting shall be necessary to the election of the persons voted for.

15 R. I. 617. Obsolete, see amendments, Article X.

ARTICLE IX.

Of Qualifications for Office.

SECTION 1. No person shall be eligible to any civil office (except the office of school committee), unless he be a qualified elector for such office.

16 R. I. 511. 17 R. I. 292. 33 R. I. 240.

SEC. 2. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office to which he may have been elected, if he be convicted of having offered, or procured any other person to offer, any bribe to secure his election, or the election of any other person.

SEC. 3. All general officers shall take the following engagement before they act in their respective offices, to wit: You being by the free vote of the electors of this State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, elected unto the place of do solemnly swear (*or affirm*) to be true and faithful unto this state, and to support the constitution of this state and of the United States; that you will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties of your aforesaid office to the best of your abilities, according to law: So help you God. [*Or: This affirmation you make and give upon the peril of the penalty of perjury.*]

SEC. 4. The members of the general assembly, the judges of all the courts, and all other officers, both civil and military, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution, and the constitution of the United States.

SEC. 5. The oath or affirmation shall be administered to the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives by the secretary of state, or, in his absence, by the attorney-general. The secretary of state, attorney-general, and general treasurer shall be engaged by the governor, or by a justice of the supreme court.

SEC. 6. No person holding any office under the government of the United States, or of any other state or country, shall act as a general officer, or as a member of the general assembly, unless at the time of taking his engagement he shall have resigned his office under such government; and if any general officer, senator, representative or judge shall, after his election and engagement, accept any appointment under any other government, his office under this shall be immediately vacated; but this restriction shall not apply to any person appointed to take depositions or acknowledgment of deeds, or other legal instruments, by the authority of any other state or country.

ARTICLE X.

Of the Judicial Power.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the general assembly may, from time to time, ordain and establish.

3 R. I. 299. 4 R. I. 324. 8 R. I. 50. 13 R. I. 143. 22 R. I. 384, 541. 24 R. I. 628. 27 R. I. 83, 403. 30 R. I. 33. 33 R. I. 86. 36 R. I. 519, 550, 553, 555.

SEC. 2. The several courts shall have such jurisdiction as may from time to time be prescribed by law. Chancery powers may be conferred on the supreme court, but on no other court to any greater extent than is now provided by law.

4 R. I. 324. 8 R. I. 50. 20 R. I. 503. 24 R. I. 149, 167. 27 R. I. 83, 403. 33 R. I. 86. Obsolete, see amendments, Article XII. Secs. 1 and 2.

SEC. 3. The judges of the supreme court shall, in all trials, instruct the jury in the law. They shall also give their written

opinion upon any question of law whenever requested by the governor, or by either house of the general assembly.

4 R. I. 324. 24 R. I. 626. 27 R. I. 403. Obsolete, see amendments, Article XII, Secs. 1 and 2.

SEC. 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the two houses in grand committee. Each judge shall hold his office until his place be declared vacant by a resolution of the general assembly to that effect; which resolution shall be voted for by a majority of all the members elected to the house in which it may originate, and be concurred in by the same majority of the other house. Such resolution shall not be entertained at any other than the annual session for the election of public officers; and in default of the passage thereof at said session, the judge shall hold his place as is herein provided. But a judge of any court shall be removed from office if, upon impeachment, he shall be found guilty of any official misdemeanor.

4 R. I. 324. 23 R. I. 637.

SEC. 5. In case of vacancy by death, resignation, removal from the state or from office, refusal or inability to serve, of any judge of the supreme court, the office may be filled by the grand committee, until the next annual election, and the judge then elected shall hold his office as before provided. In cases of impeachment, or temporary absence, or inability, the governor may appoint a person to discharge the duties of the office during the vacancy caused thereby.

23 R. I. 637.

SEC. 6. The judges of the supreme court shall receive a compensation for their services, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

4 R. I. 324.

SEC. 7. The towns of New Shoreham and Jamestown may continue to elect their wardens as heretofore. The other towns and the city of Providence may elect such number of justices of the peace, resident therein, as they may deem proper. The jurisdiction of said justices and wardens shall be regulated by law. The justices shall be commissioned by the governor.

ARTICLE XI.

Of Impeachments.

SECTION 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. A vote of two-thirds of all the members elected shall be required for an impeachment of the governor. Any officer impeached shall thereby be suspended from office until judgment in the case shall have been pronounced.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and, when sitting for that purpose, they shall be under oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted by vote of two-thirds except of the members elected. When the governor is impeached, the chief or presiding justice of the supreme court, for the time being, shall preside, with a casting vote in all preliminary questions.

SEC. 3. The governor and all other executive and judicial officers shall be liable to impeachment; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office. The person convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law.

18 R. I. 258. 23 R. I. 357.

ARTICLE XII.

Of Education.

SECTION 1. The diffusion of knowledge, as well as of virtue, among the people, being essential to the preservation of their rights and liberties, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to promote public schools, and to adopt all means which they may deem necessary and proper to secure to the people the advantages and opportunities of education.

26 R. I. 167.

SEC. 2. The money which now is or which may hereafter be appropriated by law for the establishment of a permanent fund for the support of public schools, shall be securely invested, and remain a perpetual fund for that purpose.

SEC. 3. All donations for the support of public schools, or for other purposes of education, which may be received by the general assembly, shall be applied according to the terms prescribed by the donors.

SEC. 4. The general assembly shall make all necessary provisions by law for carrying this article into effect. They shall not divert said money or fund from the aforesaid uses, nor borrow, appropriate, or use the same, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatsoever.

ARTICLE XIII.

Of Amendments.

The general assembly may propose amendments to this constitution by the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each house. Such propositions for amendment shall be published in the newspapers, and printed copies of them shall be sent by the secretary of state, with the names of all the members who shall have voted thereon, with the yeas and nays, to all the town and city clerks in the state. The said propositions shall be, by said clerks, inserted in the warrants or notices by them issued, for warning the next annual town and ward meetings in April; and the clerks shall read said propositions to the electors when thus assembled, with the names of all the representatives and senators who shall have voted thereon, with the yeas and nays, before the election of senators and representatives shall be had. If a majority of all the members elected to each house, at said annual meeting, shall approve any proposition thus made, the same shall be published and submitted to the electors in the mode provided in the act of approval; and if then approved by three-fifths of the electors of the state present and voting thereon in town and ward meetings, it shall become a part of the constitution of the state.

14 R. I. 649.

ARTICLE XIV.

Of the Adoption of this Constitution.

SECTION 1. This constitution, if adopted, shall go into operation on the first Tuesday of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three. The first election of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, attorney-general and general treasurer, and of senators and representatives under said constitution, shall be had on the first Wednesday of April next pre-

ceding, by the electors qualified under said constitution. And the town and ward meetings therefor shall be warned and conducted as is now provided by law. All civil and military officers now elected, or who shall hereafter be elected, by the general assembly, or other competent authority, before the said first Wednesday of April, shall hold their offices and may exercise their powers until the said first Tuesday of May, or until their successors shall be qualified to act. All statutes, public and private, not repugnant to this constitution, shall continue in force until they expire by their own limitation, or are repealed by the general assembly. All charters, contracts, judgments, actions and rights of action shall be as valid as if this constitution had not been made. The present government shall exercise all the powers with which it is now clothed, until the said first Tuesday of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and until the government under this constitution is duly organized.

SEC. 2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the state as if this constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 3. The supreme court, established by this constitution, shall have the same jurisdiction, as the supreme judicial court at present established, and shall have jurisdiction of all causes which may be appealed to, or pending in the same; and shall be held at the same times and places, and in each county, as the present supreme judicial court, until otherwise prescribed by the general assembly.

24 R. I. 154. 27 R. I. 433. 33 R. I. 106. Annulled by Article XII of amendments.

SEC. 4. The towns of New Shoreham and Jamestown shall continue to enjoy the exemptions from military duty which they now enjoy, until otherwise prescribed by law.

Done in convention, at East Greenwich, this fifth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

JAMES FENNER, *President.*

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, *Vice-Pres't.*

THOMAS A. JENCKES, }
WALTER W. UPDIKE, } *Secretaries*

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT,**ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1854**

ARTICLE I.

It shall not be necessary for the town or ward clerks to keep and transmit to the general assembly a list or register of all persons voting for general officers; but the general assembly shall have power to pass such laws on the subject as they may deem expedient.

ARTICLE II.

The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall hereafter exclusively exercise the pardoning power, except in cases of impeachment, to the same extent as such power is now exercised by the general assembly.

4 R. I. 583.

ARTICLE III.

There shall be one session of the general assembly, holden annually, commencing on the last Tuesday in May, at Newport, and an adjournment from the same shall be holden annually at Providence.

23 R. I. 642. Annulled by Article XI of amendments.

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT,

ADOPTED AUGUST, 1864.

ARTICLE IV.

Electors of this state, who, in time of war, are absent from the state in the actual military service of the United States, being otherwise qualified, shall have a right to vote in all elections in the state for electors of president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, and general officers of the state. The general assembly shall have full power to provide by law for carrying this article into effect; and until such provision shall be made by law, every such absent elector, on the day of such elections, may deliver a written or printed ballot, with the names of persons voted for thereon, and his christian and surname, and his voting residence in the state, written at length on the back thereof, to the officer commanding the regiment or company to which he belongs; and all such ballots, certified by such commanding officer to have been given by the elector whose name is written thereon, and returned by such commanding officer to the secretary of state within the time prescribed by law for counting the votes in such elections, shall be received and counted with the same effect as if given by such elector in open town, ward, or district meeting; and the clerk of each town or city, until otherwise provided by law, shall within five days after any such election, transmit to the secretary of state a certified list of the names of all such electors on their respective voting-lists.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT,

ADOPTED APRIL, 1886.

ARTICLE V.

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage shall be prohibited. The general assembly shall provide by law for carrying this article into effect.

15 R. I. 383, 385, 395. 16 R. I. 409.

Annulled by Article VIII of amendments.

ARTICLE VI.

All soldiers and sailors of foreign birth, citizens of the United States, who served in the army and navy of the United States from this state in the late civil war, and who were honorably discharged from such service, shall have the right to vote on all questions in all legally organized town, district or ward meetings, upon the same conditions and under and subject to the same restrictions as native-born citizens.

Obsolete, see amendments, Article VII.

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT,

ADOPTED APRIL, 1888.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who has had his residence and home in this state for two years, and in the town or city in which he may offer to vote six months next preceding the time of his voting, and whose name shall be registered in the town or city where he resides on or before the last day of December, in the year next preceding the time of his voting, shall have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers and on all questions in all legally organized town or ward meetings: *Provided*, that no person shall at any time be allowed to vote in the election of the city council of any city, or upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money in any town or city, unless he shall within the year next preceding have paid a tax assessed upon his property therein, valued at least at one hundred and thirty-four dollars.

16 R. I. 754. 17 R. I. 809. 19 R. I. 280, 612, 616, 726. 20 R. I. 487. 21 R. I. 580. 22 R. I. 653. 29 R. I. 330, 457, 484. 30 R. I. 341. 31 R. I. 394, 400, 406. 33 R. I. 223. 36 R. I. 141, 145.

SEC. 2. The assessors of each town and city shall annually assess upon every person who, if registered, would be qualified to vote, a tax of one dollar, or such sum as with his other taxes shall amount to one dollar, which tax shall be paid into the treasury of such town or city and be applied to the support of public schools therein: *Provided*, that such tax assessed upon any person who has performed military duty shall be remitted for the year he shall perform such duty; and said tax assessed upon any mariner for any year while he is at sea, or upon any person who by reason of extreme poverty is unable to pay said tax, shall, upon application of such mariner or person, be remitted. The general assembly shall have power to provide by law for the collection and remission of said tax.

SEC. 3. This amendment shall take in the constitution of the state, the place of sections two and three of Article II, "Of the Qualification of Electors," which said sections are hereby annulled.

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT,

ADOPTED JUNE, 1889.

ARTICLE VIII.

Article V of the amendments to the constitution of this state is hereby annulled.

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT,

ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1892.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. Hereafter the general assembly may provide by general law for the creation and control of corporations: *Provided, however,* that no corporation shall be created with the power to exercise the right of eminent domain, or to acquire franchises in the streets and highways of towns and cities, except by special act of the general assembly upon a petition for the same, the pendency whereof shall be notified as may be required by law.

30 R. I. 218, 220. 36 R. I. 207, 221, 222, 223.

SEC. 2. This amendment shall take in the constitution of the state the place of Section 17 of Article IV, "Of the Legislative Power," and shall be deemed to be in amendment of said section and article.

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT,

ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1893.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. In all elections held by the people for state, city, town, ward or district officers, the person or candidate receiving the largest number of votes cast shall be declared elected.

SEC. 2. This amendment shall take in the constitution of the state the place of Section 10 of Article VIII, "Of Elections," which said section is hereby annulled.

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT,

ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1900.

ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. There shall be a session of the general assembly at Providence commencing on the first Tuesday of January in each year.

The senators and representatives shall severally receive the sum of five dollars, and the speaker of the house of representatives ten dollars, for every day of actual attendance, and eight cents per mile for traveling expenses in going to and returning from the general assembly: *Provided*, that no compensation or mileage shall be allowed any senator or representative for more than sixty days' attendance in any calendar year. The general assembly shall regulate the compensation of the governor and of all other officers, subject to the limitations contained in the constitution.

SEC. 2. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, attorney-general, general treasurer, and senators and representatives in the general assembly shall be elected at town, ward, and district meetings on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November annually, commencing A. D. 1901, and shall severally hold their offices for one year from the first Tuesday of January next succeeding their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Obsolete, see amendments, Article XVI.

SEC. 3. When the governor elect shall die, remove from the state, refuse to serve, become insane, or be otherwise incapacitated, the lieutenant-governor elect shall be qualified as governor at the beginning of the term for which he was elected. When both the governor and lieutenant-governor elect, or either the lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, attorney-general, or general treasurer elect, are so incapacitated, or when there has been a failure to elect any one or more of the officers mentioned in this section, the general assembly shall upon its organization meet in grand committee and elect some person or persons to fill the office or offices, as the case may be, for which such incapacity exists or as to which such failure to elect occurred. When the general assembly shall elect any of said officers because of the failure of any person to receive a plurality of the votes cast, the election in each case shall be made from the persons who received the same and largest number of votes.

SEC. 4. If the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor be both vacant, by reason of death or otherwise, they shall be filled by the general assembly in grand committee, and the acting governor shall, if the general assembly is not then in session, call a special session thereof for that purpose within twenty days after both of said offices become vacant if a stated session is not sooner to occur.

23 R. I. 643.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary of state, attorney-general, or general treasurer from any cause, the general assembly in grand committee shall elect some person to fill the same: *Provided*, that if such vacancy occurs when the general assembly is not in session the governor shall appoint some

person to fill such vacancy until a successor elected by the general assembly is qualified to act.

SEC. 6. When a senator or representative elect shall die, remove from the state, refuse to serve, become insane, or be otherwise incapacitated, or when at an election for any senator or representative no person shall receive a plurality of the votes cast, a new election shall be held. A vacancy in the senate or house of representatives shall be filled at a new election. The general assembly shall provide by general law for the holding of such elections at such times as to insure that each town and city shall be fully represented in the general assembly during the whole of every session thereof so far as is practicable. Every person elected in accordance with this section shall hold his office for the remainder of the term or for the full term, as the case may be, of the office which he is elected to fill, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 7. In elections by the general assembly in grand committee the person receiving a majority of the votes shall be elected. Every person elected by the general assembly to fill a vacancy, or pursuant to Section 3 of this Article, shall hold his office for the remainder of the term or for the full term, as the case may be, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

23 R. I. 644.

SEC. 8. A quorum of the grand committee shall consist of a majority of all the members of the senate and a majority of all the members of the house of representatives duly assembled pursuant to an invitation from one of said bodies which has been accepted by the other, and the acceptance of which has been communicated by message to the body in which such invitation originated, and each house shall be attended by its secretaries and clerks. No act or business of any kind shall be done in grand committee other than that which is distinctly specified in the invitation by virtue of which such grand committee is assembled, except to take a recess or to dissolve: *Provided*, that the grand committee may appoint a sub-committee of its own members to count any ballots delivered to it and report the result of such count.

SEC. 9. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state,

attorney-general, general treasurer, and senators and representatives in the general assembly in office when this amendment goes into effect shall continue to hold their offices, with the powers and duties and subject to the limitations prescribed therein for like officers, until the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1902, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Vacancies in their number from any cause shall be filled in the manner which is prescribed by law at the time of their occurrence. All officers who by the provisions of this amendment are continued in office beyond the stated time for which they were elected or appointed shall receive a pro rata compensation for their increased term of service, based upon the compensation provided for in this amendment or by law.

SEC. 10. The first election of officers named in the next preceding section under this amendment shall be held upon the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1901. The town, ward, and district meetings therefor shall be warned and conducted, and the result thereof determined, authenticated, and declared, in the manner at that time prescribed by law, and the persons then elected shall hold their offices from the said first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1902, and thereafter until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 11. The general assembly shall provide by law for the registration necessary to qualify persons to vote at said first election, which registration shall close on the last day of June, A. D. 1901, and after the adoption of this amendment no person of whom registration is or may be required by law shall be permitted to vote unless his name shall have been registered in the city where he resides on or before the last day of June next preceding the time of his voting. For all elections by the people held before said Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1901, the qualifications of the electors shall be such as were required by the constitution and laws existing at the time of the adoption of this amendment.

22 R. I. 651.

SEC. 12. This amendment shall take in the constitution of the state the place of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Article VIII, "Of elections;" and of Section 11 of Article IV, "Of the

legislative power;" and of Article III of the amendments to the constitution; which said Article and sections, and all other provisions of the constitution inconsistent herewith, are hereby annulled.

23 R. I. 644.

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT,

ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1903.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. The supreme court shall have final revisory and appellate jurisdiction upon all questions of law and equity. It shall have power to issue prerogative writs, and shall also have such other jurisdiction as may, from time to time, be prescribed by law. A majority of its judges shall always be necessary to constitute a quorum. The inferior courts shall have such jurisdiction as may, from time to time, be prescribed by law.

29 R. I. 240, 392. 30 R. I. 361. 31 R. I. 247, 248, 313, 532. 32 R. I. 360, 33 R. I. 88. 34 R. I. 260. 36 R. I. 208, 222, 223. 37 R. I. 367. 38 R. I. 157.

SEC. 2. The judges of the supreme court shall give their written opinion upon any question of law whenever requested by the governor or by either house of the general assembly.

SEC. 3. Sections 1 and 2 of this amendment shall take, in the constitution of the state, the place of Sections 2 and 3 of Article X, entitled "Of the judicial power," which sections are hereby annulled.

SEC. 4. Section 3 of Article XIV, of the constitution of the state, entitled "Of the adoption of this constitution," is hereby annulled.

SEC. 5. The general assembly shall provide by law for carrying this amendment into effect, and until such provision shall be made, the supreme court, as organized at the time of the adop-

tion of this amendment, shall continue to have and exercise the same powers and jurisdictions which it shall then have under such organization.

27 R. I. 402. 32 R. I. 369.

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT,

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 2, 1909.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. ~~The house of representatives shall never exceed one hundred members, and shall be constituted on the basis of population, always allowing one representative for a fraction exceeding half the ratio; but each town and city shall always be entitled to at least one member; and no town or city shall have more than one-fourth of the whole number of members. The general assembly may, after any new census taken by the authority of the United States or this state, re-apportion the representation in conformity with the foregoing provisions. As soon as this amendment goes into effect, the general assembly shall divide each town and city into as many districts as it is entitled to representatives, and after each census, or as occasion may require, the general assembly may so divide each town and city, and one representative shall be elected from each district by the qualified electors thereof. Such districts shall be as nearly equal in population and as compact in territory as possible.~~

SEC. 2. This amendment shall take, in the constitution of the state, the place of Section 1 of Article V, "Of the house of representatives," which said section and all other provisions of the constitution inconsistent herewith are hereby annulled.

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT,

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 2, 1909.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. The lieutenant-governor shall preside in the senate and in grand committee. The presiding officer of the senate and grand committee shall have a right to vote in case of equal division, but not otherwise.

SEC. 2. If, by reason of death, resignation, absence, or other cause, the lieutenant-governor is not present, to preside in the senate, the senate shall elect one of their own members to preside during such absence or vacancy; and until such election is made by the senate, the secretary of state shall preside. The presiding officer of the senate shall preside in grand committee and in joint assembly.

SEC. 3. This amendment shall take, in the constitution of the state, the place of Sections 2 and 3 of Article VI, "Of the senate," which said sections and all other provisions of the constitution inconsistent herewith are hereby annulled.

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT,

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 2, 1909.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. Every bill, resolution, or vote (except such as relate to adjournment, the organization or conduct of either or both houses of the general assembly, and resolutions proposing amendment to the constitution) which shall have passed both houses of the general assembly shall be presented to the governor. If he approve it he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become operative; but if he does not approve it he shall return it, accompanied by his objections in writing, to the house in which

it originated, which shall enter his objections in full upon its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, three-fifths of the members present and voting in that house shall vote to pass the measure, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by three-fifths of the members present and voting in that house, it shall become operative in the same manner as if the governor had approved it, but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by ayes and nays and the names of the members voting for and against the measure shall be entered upon the journal of each house, respectively. If the measure shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become operative unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall become operative unless transmitted by the governor to the secretary of state, with his disapproval in writing, within ten days after such adjournment.

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT,

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 7, 1911.

ARTICLE XVI.

SECTION 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, attorney-general, general treasurer, and senators and representatives in the general assembly, shall be elected at town, ward and district meetings on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, biennially, commencing A. D. 1912, and shall severally hold their offices for two years from the first Tuesday of January next succeeding their election and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. This amendment shall take, in the constitution of the state, the place of section 2 of article XI of articles of amendment to the constitution, which said section, and all other provisions of the constitution inconsistent herewith are hereby annulled.

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT,

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 7, 1916.

ARTICLE XVII.

SECTION 1. The general assembly may authorize the acquiring or taking in fee by the state, or by any cities or towns, of more land and property than is needed for actual construction in the establishing, laying out, widening, extending or relocating of public highways, streets, places, parks or parkways: *Provided, however,* that the additional land and property so authorized to be acquired or taken shall be no more in extent than would be sufficient to form suitable building sites abutting on such public highway, street, place, park or parkways. After so much of the land and property has been appropriated for such public highway, street, place, park or parkway as is needed therefor, the remainder may be held and improved for any public purpose or purposes, or may be sold or leased for value with or without suitable restrictions, and in case of any such sale or lease the person or persons from whom such remainder was taken shall have the first right to purchase or lease the same upon such terms as the state or city or town is willing to sell or lease the same.

